

length of 3.17 m. The other female bred for the first time in 1980 at a length of 3.0 m. We consider these figures to represent the size at first breeding. It should be noted that the figure of 3.12 m given by Srivastava (loc. cit.) falls within this size range.

The gharial is one of the largest species of crocodiles and as such can be expected to attain breeding size at a greater length and age

than smaller freshwater species such as the Indian mugger. The Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) provides comparative data for a similar-sized crocodile. Cott (1961) stated that *C. niloticus* attains sexual maturity at a length of 2.7-3.45 m in the female. Guggisberg 1972 stated that more than half of the female *C. niloticus* begin breeding after attaining a length of 3.0 m.

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18. A RECORD (?) GHARIAL CLUTCH

Malcolm Smith (1931) gave the clutch size for the gharial as "40 or more number". Prashad (1914) shot a gravid female gharial at Ferozpor in 1913 which had 32 eggs in the right and 24 in the left oviduct giving a clutch size of 56 eggs. Bustard (1980) provided data on 35 clutches of gharial eggs collected over three nesting seasons (1976, 77 and 78)

in Nepal. The mean clutch size was 31.7 and the maximum 61 eggs.

The clutch, which we think constitutes a record, consisted of 97 eggs and was laid in Katarniaghat Wild Life Sanctuary, Bahraich, Northern Uttar Pradesh in Girwa river 3 kms below the border with Nepal at Kotiya Ghat. The clutch was normal in every way. It was collected for hatchery incubation producing 69

hatchlings (71.1% hatch). Can any of your readers provide information on larger gharial clutches or large clutches of mugger or salt-water crocodile eggs?

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19. LIZARDS FROM NORTH-EASTERN INDIA

The reptile collection of the Eastern Regional station, Zoological Survey of India, Shillong, has 22 species of lizards belonging to 14 genera under 6 families. Of these two species were hitherto unknown from this region.

Family GEKKONIDAE

Cnemaspis jerdoni (Theobald)

Specimens examined: 1 ex, INDIA: Meghalaya, Garo Hills, extreme south of Dainadubi forest, 14.4.1971, Coll. R. S. Pillai.

Remark: This species was earlier reported only from south India and Sri Lanka. The specimen though it agrees well with Smith's description of the species, has 11 pairs of femoral pores on each side and 6 preanal pores.

Hemidactylus frenatus Schlegel

Specimens examined: 1 ex, India: Meghalaya, Sonapur IB compound, 27.8.1974, Coll.

A. R. Lahiri; 1 exs, Assam, Sibsagar, Kohora Soil Conservation IB, 17.2.1974, Coll. M. M. Datta; 1 ex, Goalpara, Lakhipur IB, 19.1.1972, Coll. S. Biswas; 1 ex, Goalpara, Blodhurari, 4 kms. south-east of forest rest house, 16.1.1972, Coll. S. Biswas; 1 ex, Goalpara, Dudhnai IB, 8.4.1971, Coll. R. S. Pillai; 3 exs, Goalpara, Rongali IB, 12.1.1972, Coll. S. Biswas, 1 ex, Goalpara, Deagdhua Paharsingpara, about 14 kms. west of Goalparasadar, 17.1.1972 Coll. S. Biswas; 1 ex, Kamrup, Mothongiri IB, 14.12.1974, Coll. K. R. Rao; 1 ex, Tripura, Santir Bari P.W.D. IB, 7.8.1979, Coll. K. P. Singh.

Remarks: The variation in the number and position of the tubercles in this species is already reported by Smith (1935). In one of the present collection, the third and fourth toes originate from a single stalk and the third gets united with the fifth. Some mites were